PARmed-X (Physical Activity Readiness Medical Examination adapted with permission from the Canadian Society for Exercise Physiology)

	Absolute Contraindications	Relative Contraindications	Special Prescriptive Conditions	Advice
	Permanent restriction or temporary restriction until condition is treated, stable, and/or past acute phase.	Highly variable. Value of exercise testing and/or program may exceed risk. Activity may be restricted. Desirable to maximize control of condition. Direct or indirect medical supervision of exercise program may be desirable.	Individualized prescriptive advice generally appropriate. Limitations imposed; and/or special exercises prescribed. May require medical monitoring and/or initial supervision in exercise program.	
Cardiovascular	Aortic aneurysm (dissecting)	Aortic stenosis (moderate)	Aortic (or pulmonary) stenosis	Clinical exercise test may be warranted in selected cases, for specific determination of functional capacity and limitations and precautions (if any). Slow progression of exercise to levels based on test performance and individual tolerance Consider individual need for initial conditioning program under medical supervision (indirect or direct)
	Aortic stenosis (severe) Crescendo angina	Subaortic stenosis (severe) Marked cardiac enlargement	Mild angina pectoris and other manifestations of coronary insufficiency (e.g. post acute-infarct)	
	Decompensated Congestive Heart Failure	Supraventricular dysrhythmias (uncontrolled or high rate)	Cyanotic heart disease	
	Myocardial Infarction (acute)	Ventricular ectopic activity(repetitive or frequent)	Shunts (intermittent or fixed)	
	Myocarditis (active or recent)	Ventricular aneurysm	Conduction disturbances- complete AV block, Left BBB, WPW syndrome	
	Pulmonary or systemic embolism (acute)	Hypertension-untreated or uncontrolled severe systemic or pulmonary	Dysrhythmias (controlled)	
	Thromobophlebitis	Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	Fixed rate pacemakers	
	Ventricular tachycardia and other dangerous dysrhythmias (e.g multi-focal ventricular activity)	Compensated congestive heart failure		
			Intermittent claudication	Progressive exercise to tolerance
			Hypertension: SBP 160-180; DBP ≥ 105	Progressive exercise; care with medications (serum electrolytes; post-exercise syncope)
Infections	Acute infectious disease (regardless of etiology)	Subcutaneous/chronic/recurrent infectious diseases (e.g., malaria,	Chronic infections	Variable as to condition
		others)	• HIV	
Metabolic		Uncontrolled metabolic disorders	Renal, hepatic and other metabolic insufficiency	Variable as to status
		(diabetes mellitus, thyrotoxicosis, myxedema)	Obesity	Dietary moderation, and initial light exercises with slow progression
			Single kidney	
Lung			Chronic pulmonary disorders	Special relaxation and breathing exercises
			Obstructive lung disease and/or Asthma	Breath control during endurance exercises to tolerance; avoid polluted air
			Exercise induced bronchospasm	Avoid hyperventilation during exercise; avoid extremely cold conditions; warm up adequately; utilize appropriate medication
Musculoskeletal			Low back conditions	Avoid or minimize exercise that precipitates or exasperates e.g. forced extreme flexion; extension, and violent twisting; correct posture, proper back exercises
			Arthritis- acute (infective, rheumatoid, gout)	Treatment of condition, judicious blend or rest, splinting and gentle movement
			Arthritis-subacute	Progressive increase of active exercise therapy
			Arthritis- chronic (osteoarthritis and above conditions)	Maintenance of mobility and strength; non-weight-bearing exercises to minimize joint trauma.
			Orthopedic	Highly variable and individualized
			Hernia	Minimize straining and isometrics; strengthen abdominal muscles
			Osteoporosis or low bone density	Avoid exercise with high risk for fracture such as push-ups, curl-ups, vertical jump and trunk forward flexion; engage in low-impact weight bearing activities and resistance training
CNS			Convulsive disorder not completely controlled by medication	Minimize or avoid exercise in hazardous environments and/or exercising alone (e.g. swimming, mountain climbing, etc.)
			Recent concussion	Thorough examination if history of two concussions; review for discontinuation of contact sport if three concussions, depending on duration of unconsciousness, retrograde amnesia, persistent headaches, and other objective evidence of cerebral damage
Blood			Anemia- severe (< 10 gm/dl) The black distributions are severed.	Treatment and control preferred, exercise as tolerated
			Electrolyte disturbances Antianginals Antiarrhythmics	Note: consider underlying condition. Potential for: exertional syncope, electrolyte imbalance,
Medications			Antianginals Antiarrhythmics Antihypertensives Anticonvulsants Beta-blockers Digitalis preparations Diuretics Ganglionic blockers	bradycardia, dysrhythmias, impaired coordination and reaction time, heat intolerance. May alter resting and exercise ECG's and exercise test performance
Other			Post-exercise syncope	Moderate program
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			Heat intolerance	Prolong cool-down with light activities; avoid exercise in extreme heat